





**Government Railways.**

**GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS**  
GREAT SOUTHERN, WESTERN, AND RICHMOND LINES.

**HAWKSBURY RACES,**  
25th December, 1873.

Trains will leave Brisbane for the Racecourse on the day of the races or on either day, at 5.30 a.m. and 1.30 p.m.

**RETURN FARES—SECOND CLASS.**

From Sydney	£ 4	6
“ Parramatta Junction and Parramatta	“ 2	6
“ Seven Hills	“ 3	0
“ Blacktown	“ 3	6
“ Riverstone	“ 4	6
“ Mudgee	“ 5	6

A fourth train first-class carriage only will leave the Racecourse for the Racecourse at 11.30 a.m. Return fares, 12s. 6d. for the 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, and 27th December, which must be taken on or before the 24th instant, to the Racecourse, at Mudgee, or at the Central Railway Office, George-street.

No passengers will be booked for the Racecourse by the ordinary trains, but a train leaving Sydney at 9 a.m. The returning train will leave after the last train.

**CHAS. A. GOODPACH,**  
Commissioner for Railways.  
Department of Public Works, Railway Branch, Sydney,  
16th December, 1873.

**GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS**  
GREAT SOUTHERN, WESTERN, AND RICHMOND LINES.

**CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S HOLIDAYS.**

NOTICE is hereby given that on the Special Christmas and New Year's Holidays, will be issued for all Stations, for the following distances or 15 miles, commencing with the morning of the 25th December, and terminating on the 27th December, 1873, both days inclusive, available for returns for distances of 30 miles and under, until 31st January, and for distances over 30 miles for one month.

Similar tickets will be issued on 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th December, and on the 30th December, for distances over 15 miles, available for return same as foregoing day.

On the 25th and 26th December, all passengers will be conveyed, at single fare, for the whole journey.

**CHAS. A. GOODPACH,**  
Commissioner for Railways.  
Department of Public Works, Railway Branch, Sydney,  
16th December, 1873.

**GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS**  
GREAT SOUTHERN, WESTERN, AND RICHMOND LINES.

**HAWKSBURY RACES,**  
25th December, 1873.

To the above Race, Horses will be conveyed at a Single Fare for the Double Journey from this date up to the 24th December, 1873, and on the 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, and 31st December.

To ensure this privilege owners of horses will be expected to produce the certificate of the Secretary to the Racing Club, and to the Excursion Train, for the purpose of the Race.

Passengers wishing to attend these races can obtain their tickets at the Excursion Train Office, for the purpose of the Race.

**CHAS. A. GOODPACH,**  
Commissioner for Railways.  
Department of Public Works, Railway Branch, Sydney,  
16th December, 1873.

**GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS**  
GREAT SOUTHERN, WESTERN, AND RICHMOND LINES.

**NEWSPRESS FENDERS** will be received at this Office, until 11 o'clock, on the 11th December, 1873, for the purpose of being sold by public auction to the highest bidder, for the purpose of being sold by public auction to the highest bidder, for the purpose of being sold by public auction to the highest bidder.

For particulars obtained, at the Office of the Engineer for Existing Works, at the Office of the Engineer for Existing Works, at the Office of the Engineer for Existing Works.

Tenders are to be enclosed "Tender for New Station, West Sydney."

The Commissioners do not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

**CHAS. A. GOODPACH,**  
Commissioner for Railways.

**FRESH TENDERS** will be received at the office of the Engineer in Charge up to noon of TUESDAY, the 31st instant, for Building A FORTIFICATION ON THE COAST OF THE COLONY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA. Specifications may be obtained on application at the office of the Engineer in Charge.

**JAMES WALTON,**  
The Treasury, New South Wales,  
22nd December, 1876.

**PAYMENT OF RENTS OF LOTS.**

**HOLDERS OF Rents in the 2nd class Sections and 3rd class Sections are reminded that by the 16th clause of the 1872 Act, the Regulations under the Lands Act Amendment Act of 1872, that the Rents of the lots in the 2nd class Sections and 3rd class Sections are payable on the 1st day of January in each year. Persons tendering payments will be required to state the lot number, district, and name of owner.**

A pamphlet having been published, showing the rents payable on the various runs of the colony—copies of the same can be obtained on application at the office of the Engineer in Charge.

**TENDERS** will be received at this office until 11 o'clock  
on **TUESDAY, the 31st December, 1878**, from persons who  
contract for the erection of eight Cottages, at North Wages  
Plus, specification, and forms of tender may be seen at the  
Engine Master's office, North Wages Wagon; and also the Office  
of the Engineer for Railways, North Wages Wagon.  
Tenders are to be addressed "Tender for erection of Cottages,  
North Wages Wagon."  
The Commissioned does not bind himself to accept the lowest  
my tender.  
**GEAR. & CO. ENGINEERS.**  
Commissioners for Railways.  
The Treasury, New South Wales,  
19th December, 1878.  
FOR the purpose of the Amalgamated Street-labouring and General  
ment Streets will be CLOSED from the 27th December inst.  
to the 31st January next, both days inclusive.

**H. E. COHEN,**  
Department of Public Works, Railway Branch,  
Sydney, 19th December, 1878.

**TENDERS** will be received at this office until 11 o'clock, and

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

pupils may attend any of the classes. Next term begins  
 September 15, 1917. The resident pupils may have the advantage  
 of salt water bathing.  
**IGNORACE C. DE BARATY** informs her Pupils a  
 Friends that the bachelors Holidays on 26th December.  
**SPRINGFIELD COLLEGE**  
 Sydney.  
 The Christmas VACATIONS will terminate on January 21.  
 Madame DE MONTEGNY will be at home on  
**TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS.**  
**THE MISSES GILLMAN, Alameda, Williams-arcade**  
 In this establishment the children will find all advantages of  
 thorough education, combined with the comforts of a large  
 home.  
 The school is pleasantly and healthily situated, the class room  
 and dormitories lofty and commodious, and the grounds ex-  
 tensive and well cultivated.  
**THE SCHOOL VICTORIA HOUSE**  
 NITAGONG.  
 Principal—EDWARD CORNER.  
 Referees—Revd. J. J. O'Connell, J. J. Walsh, J. J. Trevel, J.  
 Langley, J. C. Keenan, and Dixon.  
 The year terminates after Christmas.  
**THE SCHOOL**—Revd. J. J. O'Connell, Alameda, Pupils, visit  
 ALONG.

THIS EVENING. Oddfellows' Hall, Elizabeth-street.



















NEWS BY THE ENGLISH  
MAIL,  
VIA SAN FRANCISCO.

The steamship Zealandia, of the Australian and American line, which arrived on Sunday, brought our despatches and news to the 7th November.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS.  
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The outlook here is very gloomy. Trade is going on as usual. There is a falling revenue, an increase of public expenditure, the prospect of a hard winter for the frost and the snow are already upon us. All this, and there is the apparent certainty of war with Afghanistan, is only a third-rate kingdom, but the war is to be decided in the coming conflict, and not the American. The Power behind Afghanistan, the last Afghan campaign cost fifteen millions sterling, and a very large loss of life by starvation and disease. On the present occasion the American army of 60,000 men, and, though they are not very first-class, they are better than the forces we last encountered on Afghan territory, and we are the certainty of unqualified help from Russia. It is already said that she has sent 800,000 artillery and engineers into the Afghan ranks, and it is certain, from the reports of the Kyber campaign, that the American will be supplied with everything that is needed. On the 1st of December, the Cabinet Council held a meeting, at which it was decided to give the Viceroy permission to commence the campaign at once, if he were in a position to take it. The answer came back from India that the army was not ready to move till the second of December. The Cabinet then decided to postpone the campaign till the 1st of January, 1879. The answer came back from India that the army was not ready to move till the second of December. The Cabinet then decided to postpone the campaign till the 1st of January, 1879.

The real object of sending that ultimatum has not, I think, been fully recognised. The chief allegation against the Ministry is this: That they are seeking to wage war upon Afghanistan. It is even said that the Government are seeking to frame an aggressive policy, over the head of the Secretary of State, and that when Lord Lytton went out as Viceroy he took with him instructions which were bound to lead to war. The Opposition are constantly charging the Government with belated tendencies. Seeing, then, that the suspension of military operations till after the 1st of January is calculated to interfere with the progress of the invasion by more than a few days, an opportunity is afforded for seeming to be pacific. It was necessary for home service that the Ministry should pass in the attitude of charity and humility, and if I am a false prophet, I think you will find that to be the case. The Lord Mayor's banquet next Saturday, there can be little doubt of the success of the Government. It is just possible he may have discovered that Russia will not assist him to the extent that his inordinate demands require, but Russia is too ready to let him slip out of her influence. Nobody doubts that there will be an ultimatum. Nobody doubts that there will be an ultimatum. Nobody doubts that there will be an ultimatum.

The conduct of Russia in Turkey is pretty much as I last described it. Her officers in Bulgaria have stopped 500 Bulgarian militia, who were endeavouring to join the new insurrection in Western Roumelia, but that proceeding was not a success. It is reported from Constantinople, not on Turkish authority, but on Russian authority, that nearly every insurgent has been supplied with arms, either directly or indirectly, by Russian agents. Nine-tenths of these insurgents fought by the aid of the Russian troops in what were known as the Bulgarian legions during the past campaign. The arms they carry were supplied from the Russian stores. Every day increases the conviction that Russia is permitting or promoting such conditions of affairs in Roumelia that when the spring comes the work of the Roumelian Commission will be incomplete, the country in a state of anarchy, and that Russia will claim to remain where she is as the benevolent protector of the Balkan States. The following facts speak for themselves. Russia has sent 80,000 troops to Adrianople, and 180,000 on the line between Demotica and Lule Bourgas, Midia, and Bourgas. Her war preparations are almost at great. Her naval preparations are almost at great. Her naval preparations are almost at great.

The Rhodope Commission report has been published. The English Foreign Office desires to make no fuss about it, and the Ministerial papers have, therefore, spoken of it with a certain amount of disparagement. It is deemed to prove too much, and as dealing with a subject which would not be accepted in an English court of law. But the public do not look upon it in that light. Every copy issued by the Queen's printers was purchased within four or five days. Such a chapter of horrors has never before found its way into a State paper.

day, but few of their thoughts on the ideas it symbolises. Among the ordinary requisites of a cathedral, in which St. Paul's has been wanting, was a set of bells. Some of the city companies—which are equal in their devotion to the cause of the Church of England, resolved that this cathedral state of things should cease; and, aided by the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, presented the Cathedral with a set of bells. One day last week, the ceremony of placing the bells in their new site took place; and the Bishop of London marked the occasion by performing in a consecrated assembly, which was a high-spirited and modern Anglican ritual and mediæval superstition. His lordship has been "chuffed" rather unmercifully by an irreverent Press; and has been provoked into writing a reply in the *Times*. Speaking from the point of view of a hard-worked journalist, I was disposed to think that London would be better off without the bells, and that the bells of the cathedral were a set of bells. One day last week, the ceremony of placing the bells in their new site took place; and the Bishop of London marked the occasion by performing in a consecrated assembly, which was a high-spirited and modern Anglican ritual and mediæval superstition.

A good deal of disappointment has been caused by the refusal of the Foreign Office to permit English subjects to accept the Legion of Honour in connection with the Paris Exposition. The French President has reason to be annoyed; for I believe he has no power of revoking the orders he has once bestowed. It is said that the Marshal, under these circumstances, has made up his mind to disregard the veto of Lord Salisbury, and to bestow the decoration on whomsoever of his subjects he may choose to honour. It is to be hoped that the French President has reason to be annoyed; for I believe he has no power of revoking the orders he has once bestowed. It is said that the Marshal, under these circumstances, has made up his mind to disregard the veto of Lord Salisbury, and to bestow the decoration on whomsoever of his subjects he may choose to honour.

A good deal of fuss is being made about the arrival of the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne in Canada. Some half-dozen of our best known special correspondents are despatched to the scene for the purpose of chronicling the incidents of Canada's reception of its new ruler. With the appointment of one of the Queen's children to govern one of the colonies, nobody can find fault. It is an excellent principle, and will, I hope, be carried out at no distant date in the case of your own country. But I don't know that it isn't the case that the Marquis of Lorne is a very young man, and that he is a very young man, and that he is a very young man.

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that Church he desired to serve. He created many strong Catholics; he created also many vehement infidels. In physique he was a small fragile man, with the face of a rather ugly peasant; he was a wretched speaker, an undistinguished writer, and gifted only in knowing what he wanted, and steadily working for it. A. M. Weldon has been afflicting the town some amusement for the last few weeks. She is rather a curious kind of woman, and has had rather a strange history. I do not know how she began life, but a few years ago she attained considerable celebrity as a vocalist. Among other persons she attracted the attention of the world, the famous composer of the French opera, and a very impressive creature, all "heart and nerve," much given to the tender emotions and the shedding of tears. After a while, M. Gounod, Mrs. Weldon, and the gentleman who gave Mrs. Weldon her name, lived together in the same house. There the distinguished composer and the lady held high court; and the world was full of their names. It is said that the husband was a very handsome man, and that he was a very handsome man, and that he was a very handsome man.

The Sultan, at an audience, at which Baker Pasha was present, requested Osman Pasha and the Seraskier to give him a receipt for the arms and cartridges which he had carried off to his plans for completing the fortifications of Constantinople. Baker Pasha has engaged to accomplish this, and will send him a receipt for the arms and cartridges which he had carried off to his plans for completing the fortifications of Constantinople. Baker Pasha has engaged to accomplish this, and will send him a receipt for the arms and cartridges which he had carried off to his plans for completing the fortifications of Constantinople.

We have just got the first glimpse of what promises to be a very strange scandal in high life. Yesterday, at one of the police courts, Annie Louise, Lady Gooch, was summoned for entering into a conspiracy to pass off a strange child as Sir Francis Gooch's own. The case is very important, for it is another Lady Gooch, and it is another Lady Gooch, and it is another Lady Gooch. The case is very important, for it is another Lady Gooch, and it is another Lady Gooch, and it is another Lady Gooch.

A curious tale has fallen the *Economist*. Most of your readers will probably know that this weekly paper, and that it had contributions at various stages from John Stuart Mill and his father, from two Austins, and from all the other disciples of the Jeremy Bentham and Radical school. When Albany Bonblanc gave up the editorship, it fell into the hands of John Forster, the biographer of Charles Dickens, and it passed on to Mr. MacCullagh Torrens, a well-known legislator of the advanced liberal party. He was succeeded by Mr. Peter Taylor, who is a legislator of the advanced liberal party. He was succeeded by Mr. Peter Taylor, who is a legislator of the advanced liberal party.

From our files to hand we make the following extracts:—  
POLITICAL.  
Sir William Harcourt's speech at the Liberal meeting at Scarborough. He criticised the recent speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and proceeded to say it had been a failure. He said that the Government had been a failure, and that it had been a failure, and that it had been a failure.

Several private persons are already preparing to make sacrifices, and many intend to set out to Afghanistan as volunteers. By order of the High Admiralty, 100 torpedo boats have been distributed among 61 war-vessels. Whitehead torpedoes are being manufactured at Constantinople without any foreign aid.  
The *Manchester Gazette* says there is no one in Turkey who does not regard the dispatch of a competent force to India as perfectly practicable. The main column of the force collected in India to operate in the direction of India, left Tashkent on the 1st of June, under the command of General von Kaufmann. It consisted of 62 companies, 20 squadrons, 48 guns, and one rocket battery, and proceeded to the border village of the Afghan frontier, where it returned home after the completion of the Berlin Treaty.  
The *Globe*, in an article on the Afghan question, says:—"The watching closely the Indian Government, Russia has not, at least for the present, made any change in her policy. The difficulties of the English daily increase, as the longer the British troops remain inactive on the Afghan frontier the more they deprive themselves of prestige in the eyes of their Indian subjects, and shake the foundation of their rule in India." The article proceeds as follows:—"The longer the British troops remain inactive on the Afghan frontier the more they deprive themselves of prestige in the eyes of their Indian subjects, and shake the foundation of their rule in India."

THE EASTERN QUESTION.  
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THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF RUSSIA.  
The peculiar financial policy of the Russian Government and the way it reacts upon foreign countries will be apparent from the following extracts. The *St. Petersburg Exchange Gazette* says:—"There is no denying the fact that the Russian Government has been for some time past, a year, that is, one-third of the entire revenue to the payment of interest on the National Debt. This sum is not a small one, and it is increasing rapidly. It is increasing rapidly, and it is increasing rapidly."

A telegram dated October 30, states that in resigning the portfolio of the Ministry of the Interior, Baron de Proke has pronounced his resignation to be a sacrifice. He has pronounced his resignation to be a sacrifice, and he has pronounced his resignation to be a sacrifice.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW BANK FAILURE.  
The imprisoned directors of the City Bank were again examined before the Sheriff on October 20. This proceeding was rendered necessary on account of the further charges which the Crown authorities have resolved to bring against them. Shortly after noon Messrs. James Potter and Robert Balmford were conveyed in a cab from the Duke-street to the County-buildings. Almost immediately after their departure, the Sheriff, Mr. James Clerk, Mr. W. A. Brown, the Procurator Fiscal,

conducted the examination. Mr. Balmford was for about half an hour under examination, and then Mr. Potter was taken to the Sheriff's chambers. The other prisoners had by that time been transferred from the prison, and the third and under examination was Mr. Taylor, who was succeeded by Mr. Stewart, and then by Mr. James Wright. Mr. James Wright, while Mr. Stewart and Mr. Leresehe came last. The prisoners were afterwards taken back to prison for further inquiry in connection with the new charges. Besides Mr. Nicol Fleming another ex-director of the bank is supposed to have taken flight, and other gentlemen who were never on the directors, but who are believed to be implicated, are reported to have fled. It is understood, however, that it has been decided not to make any further apprehensions at least in the meantime. The agent of Mr. Leresehe applied to the Procurator Fiscal for any further action, but he was told that he would be accepted on behalf of his client. He was told, however, that in the meantime the application could not be entertained.

On the 30th October the directors and officials of the City of Glasgow Bank were committed to the charge of fraud and theft, and must now be tried within 120 days. Every exertion is being made by their friends to secure the liberation of the bank, and several gentlemen prominently mixed up with the bank have been secured by the Crown. The Royal Bank of Scotland announces that a resolution will be submitted at a meeting of the proprietors, to be held on the 20th November, that the directors be removed, and that the contribution from the bank's rest for the relief of the distress caused by the failure of the City of Glasgow Bank. It is expected that all the other banks will do the same. The charge of theft against the directors of the City of Glasgow Bank is in connection with bills of the value of over £200,000. These bills the bank had received for collection, and had not a London banker, and had not a London banker, and had not a London banker.

The *Edinburgh Daily Review* says:—"That many of the directors of the City of Glasgow Bank have been brought in to-day face to face with the first loss of £200 per share which they have sustained. To the extent of their shares, they are in a position to show. From a careful examination of the register of the shareholders for the present year, as compared with the year 1877, we are able to state that in the interval since June of that year, the following transactions have taken place:—Four hundred and thirty new shareholders have bought shares, and the number of shareholders has increased from 1874 to 1877. The average holding of the shareholders who have invested since 1874 is £247, and they have paid dividends to the amount of £55 on each share, or on an average about £250 each. Their cash balance at the end of 1877 was £230 as the average price at which they have acquired shares—Loss of investment, £234; interest on shares, £230; dividends, £230; total, £230; loss, £230. Of course there are many instances, the majority, in which the shareholders have not received five shillings per share, and in some cases not a dividend at all, and who have paid for their shares more than £200 each. A more detailed analysis of the transactions since 1874 shows that of the new purchases 25 are holders under £100, 129 between £100 and £200, and £200 and £300. Of those who have added to their stock in the interval 10 have bought under £100, 167 between £100 and £200, and 66 between £200 and £300. It is not suggested that these smaller holders are to many of them a class of £500 invested to bankruptcy or ruin. We have said enough in a plain way to illustrate the suffering that is cast about the City of Glasgow Bank, and we have said enough in a plain way to illustrate the suffering that is cast about the City of Glasgow Bank."

A meeting of the London creditors of the City of Glasgow Bank was held on November 2, at the instance of Mr. James Clerk, one of the liquidators. No report was submitted; but we hear on good authority that everything was done satisfactorily. The question of appointing an English liquidator, which has been the subject of much discussion, will be held in about ten days. So far as we can discern, there is no likelihood that the present arrangements will be altered. A more detailed analysis of the transactions since 1874 shows that of the new purchases 25 are holders under £100, 129 between £100 and £200, and £200 and £300. Of those who have added to their stock in the interval 10 have bought under £100, 167 between £100 and £200, and 66 between £200 and £300. It is not suggested that these smaller holders are to many of them a class of £500 invested to bankruptcy or ruin. We have said enough in a plain way to illustrate the suffering that is cast about the City of Glasgow Bank, and we have said enough in a plain way to illustrate the suffering that is cast about the City of Glasgow Bank."

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The *Edinburgh Daily Review* says:—"That many of the directors of the City of Glasgow Bank have been brought in to-day face to face with the first loss of £200 per share which they have sustained. To the extent of their shares, they are in a position to show. From a careful examination of the register of the shareholders for the present year, as compared with the year 1877, we are able to state that in the interval since June of that year, the following transactions have taken place:—Four hundred and thirty new shareholders have bought shares, and the number of shareholders has increased from 1874 to 1877. The average holding of the shareholders who have invested since 1874 is £247, and they have paid dividends to the amount of £55 on each share, or on an average about £250 each. Their cash balance at the end of 1877 was £230 as the average price at which they have acquired shares—Loss of investment, £234; interest on shares, £230; dividends, £230; total, £230; loss, £230. Of course there are many instances, the majority, in which the shareholders have not received five shillings per share, and in some cases not a dividend at all, and who have paid for their shares more than £200 each. A more detailed analysis of the transactions since 1874 shows that of the new purchases 25 are holders under £100, 129 between £100 and £200, and £200 and £300. Of those who have added to their stock in the interval 10 have bought under £100, 167 between £100 and £200, and 66 between £200 and £300. It is not suggested that these smaller holders are to many of them a class of £500 invested to bankruptcy or ruin. We have said enough in a plain way to illustrate the suffering that is cast about the City of Glasgow Bank, and we have said enough in a plain way to illustrate the suffering that is cast about the City of Glasgow Bank."

A meeting of the London creditors of the City of Glasgow Bank was held on November 2, at the instance of Mr. James Clerk, one of the liquidators. No report was submitted; but we hear on good authority that everything was done satisfactorily. The question of appointing an English liquidator, which has been the subject of much discussion, will be held in about ten days. So far as we can discern, there is no likelihood that the present arrangements will be altered. A more detailed analysis of the transactions since 1874 shows that of the new purchases 25 are holders under £100, 129 between £100 and £200, and £200 and £300. Of those who have added to their stock in the interval 10 have bought under £100, 167 between £100 and £200, and 66 between £200 and £300. It is not suggested that these smaller holders are to many of them a class of £500 invested to bankruptcy or ruin. We have said enough in a plain way to illustrate the suffering that is cast about the City of Glasgow Bank, and we have said enough in a plain way to illustrate the suffering that is cast about the City of Glasgow Bank."

A telegram dated October 30, states that in resigning the portfolio of the Ministry of the Interior, Baron de Proke has pronounced his resignation to be a sacrifice. He has pronounced his resignation to be a sacrifice, and he has pronounced his resignation to be a sacrifice.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW BANK FAILURE.  
The imprisoned directors of the City Bank were again examined before the Sheriff on October 20. This proceeding was rendered necessary on account of the further charges which the Crown authorities have resolved to bring against them. Shortly after noon Messrs. James Potter and Robert Balmford were conveyed in a cab from the Duke-street to the County-buildings. Almost immediately after their departure, the Sheriff, Mr. James Clerk, Mr. W. A. Brown, the Procurator Fiscal,

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2, 1810

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MASSIVE BOOKCASES, plate-glass doors  
Mahogany Shelves  
HARDWOOD Mahogany Library Chairs, covered with  
MARQUETTE  
SUNBURN DRAWING-ROOM SUITES, in Walnut, covered with  
COMBED REIF SUITES, Walnut Frames  
HIGHTON Walnut CENTRAL TABLES  
CHOICE WALNUT CENTRAL TABLES, hand-Moulded  
HANDSOME WALNUT CHIFFONNIERS, plate-glass books at  
Walnut Drawers  
Walnut Drawers  
Walnut Drawers  
SUPERB Walnut Music Cabinets  
Walnut and Rosewood Music Stools  
THE SEABAY WALNUT MUSIC GLASSES  
EXQUISITELY CARVED FRAMES, all sizes  
MAGNIFICENT WALNUT BOWERS, plate glass centre doors  
THE SEABAY WALNUT BOWERS, SUITES, in Walnut  
Ditto ditto, in Mahogany  
SUNBURN SUITES in other choice woods  
ELEGANT WALNUT STANDS and DRESSING TABLES  
Walnut  
Hall-ender: Mahogany Washstand in Mahogany  
Walnut and Mahogany Towel Horses  
Ditto ditto Candelabra  
Ditto Bedsteads and Chairs  
MAGNIFICENT BRASS-STATE BEDSTADS

Single Iron Bedsteads, Children's Cots, posts  
Single and Double MORGANIAN Mattresses  
Barns, Pillows  
CHINA OF DRAWERS, in great variety  
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HANDMADE DINER SERVICE, in  
ELEGANT DESIGNED SETS, by hand  
Single and Double TOILET SETS  
The most famous Old English  
LARGE ASSORTMENT OF RICHLY CUT GLASS  
BEST QUALITY LAINES, &c., &c.,  
BRADLEY, NEWTON & LARK,  
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AUTOMATIC WILCOX AND GIBBS SAW-MACHINERY  
for hand or foot, is a self-adjusting, only three nozzles; perfect  
in working—saves time and space; no hobbing, no hobbing, no  
spatters, &c.; is the simplest, most durable, and easiest to use  
machine.

and work. **W. HIGBIE & WHITE, 452, George-street.**

**C**HILDREN'S COTS. Children's Cots—a case ju-  
landed, and for SALE by J. LAWLER, 517, George-street.

**M**ATRESSES cleaned and remade by steam.  
J. C. LAWLER, 517, George-street, Brickfield-lift.

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SOLE AUTHORIZED AGENCY  
for the Williams Manufacturing Co.'s  
AMERICAN WIGWAG  
by INSTALLMENT of 54 DEPOSIT and 5s. WEEKLY.  
SUPPLIED WITH THE TRIPLE AGENCY  
OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.  
(There is now no excuse for the poorest to purchase  
the finest of the HOUSE OF COMMONS.)  
THE HOME SHUTTLE, 6s. THE WANZANER, 4s. & 10s.  
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The best needles are the SHUTTLE and WANZANER. All kinds  
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will be OPENED on MONDAY, 11th AUGUST, at 10 o'clock  
THIS and EVERY EVENING

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reminds this step ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY.**

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Konig's genuine best bent wood  
**FURNITURE,**  
at recent ARRIVALS, now on view.  
AUSTRIAN FOLDING CHAIRS, ROCKERS,  
CHAIRS, DINING CHAIRS,  
COUCHES, CAMP STOOLS, WARDROBES, PIANOS,  
AUSTRIAN HOUSEHOLD UTENSILS,  
very SUPERIOR PICTURE-FRAME MOUNDINGS, OF  
ALL SIZES,  
FANS, LACERS, LAIDIES' EAT GLOVES,  
VARIOUS FANCY GOODS, &c.  
MEERSCRAUW PIPES, TIONNA FIRST-CLASS  
MEERSCRAUW PIPES,  
Mr H. PARKES, by JAMES ROBERTSON, Hon. W. B.  
DALRYMPLE, McALPINE, &c., &c.  
INSPECTED  
Austrian Chairs from 75 cts each.  
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St. James-street,  
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**FRESH BUTTER**.—Frisch from spring butter  
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**Fresh Food and Ice Company Limited,** 10, Harbour Street.

**FLOUR**.—Superfine, fine, household, and ground  
maize meal, all sorts of barley, adams and FINEST  
MILLS; also, various kinds of Adelaide bran. Price, per  
cwt. cash made, cost free, higher, delivery and FIVE PER  
CENT. ON SALE BY MR. HOYTSON AND SONS, the Sydney Town  
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**JUST Landed**, duty paid and in bond, Swiss Gruyere  
and Green prime Dutch Gouda, and Edam Cheese; French  
Cognac, Brandy, White Peppercorn and Brunswick Mustard.  
J. C. W. WINNIE.

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Father Christmas Figures,  
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bearing appropriate mottoes.  
For the  
Approaching Festive Season

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**JAMES STEEDMAN,**  
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**YORK HAMS,** finest quality, ex Parmatons and Accountants' ceans.  
Greatest Quality.  
**CHRISTMAS: CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS!**  
Fat Geese, Ducks, Fowls, Turkeys; English, Badells, all Colonial Nests.  
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CHASLES COWDER, Clerk.  
 ROBERT and TUCKERT, Defendant's Attorneys.



